



**AZAD
KASHMIR
AT
A
GLANCE
1985**

AZAD GOVT. OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



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**AZAD GOVT. OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

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BASIC

ECONOMIC

FACTS

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Area	5134 Sq. Miles OR 13297 Sq. Kilometres
Longitude ...	$73^{\circ} - 75^{\circ}$
Latitude ...	$33^{\circ} - 36^{\circ}$
Topography ...	Mainly hilly and Mountaineous with Valleys and Plains
Climate ...	Sub-Tropical, highland type
Rainfall ...	Average 150 c.m.
Elevation	

Ranges From:

South 360 Metres

North 4500 Metres

Snow Line:

In Winter around 1200 Metres

In Summer around 3300 Metres

Main Rivers ... Jhelum, Neelum
and Poonch

POPULATION

Total	(1981 Census)	...	1.980 Million
	(1985 Estimated)	...	2.204 Million
Religion		...	Almost 100% Muslims
Male	(1981 Census)	...	1.022 Million
	(1985 Estimated)	...	1.136 Million
Female	(1981 Census)	...	0.958 Million
	(1985 Estimated)	...	1.064 Million
Sex Ratio:			
	(1981 Census)	...	107 Males per 100 Females
	(1985 Estimated)	...	107 Males per 100 Females
Rural	(1981 Census)	...	1798512 92%
Urban	(1981 Census)	...	181554 8%
Birth Rate			
	(1981 Census)	...	4.4%
Death Rate			
	(1981 Census)	...	1.7%
Density (Per Sq. Km)			
	(1981 Census)	...	149 Persons
Literacy Ratio			
	(1981 Census)	...	25.66%
Male	(1981 Census)	...	40%
Female	(1981 Census)	...	10.08%
Average per capita Income			
	(During 1983-84)	...	Rs. 2300.00

ADMINISTRATIVE

Districts:	4	(Muzaffarabad, Mirpur, Poonch and Kotli)
Sub-Division/Tehsils:	13	
Thanas/Police Stations:	29	
Markaz Councils:	30	
Municipal Committee:	5	
Town Committees:	12	
Union Councils:	180	
Villages:	1702	

AGRICULTURE

Area under Cultivation	171402 Hectares 13% of the total area
Cropped Area	238950 Hectares
Irrigated Area	12586 Hectares 1% of the total area
Un-irrigated Area	158816 Hectares
Area under Maize	122000 Hectares
Area under Rice	7000 Hectares
Area under Wheat	79000 Hectares

CROPS

Major	...	Maize
	...	Wheat
	...	Rice
Minor	...	Grams
	...	Pulses
	...	Oil-Seeds
	...	Vegetables

Area under Fruits	7996 Hectares
-------------------	---------------

FRUITS

...	Apple
...	Pears
...	Appricots
...	Walnuts
...	Plums

SOURCE OF IRRIGATION

- a) Cannal
- b) Tube-Wells
 - i) Diesel
 - ii) Electric

FARM MACHINERY IN USAGE

- a) Tractors
- b) Buldozers
- c) Thrashers

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION

All type of fertilizer
consumed during the
year (1984-85)

5118 Tons

Plant protection
coverage during the
year (1984-85)

348.57 Hectares

FOREST

Area under Forest	...	553292 Hectares,	
		42% of total	
		Geographical area	
Area under Commercial Forest	...	364666 Hectares	
Area under Non-Commercial Forest	...	188626	,,
Area under Deodar Trees	...	17262	,,
Area under Kail Trees	...	35580	,,
Area under Fir and Spruce Trees	...	40485	,,
Area under Cheer Trees	...	55698	,,
Area under Broad Leaved	...	896	,,

POWER

Year	Total Conne- ctions	Domestic	Commer- cial	Industrial
1979-80	8314	7307	904	103
1980-81	11126	7351	3653	122
1981-82	10435	9150	1224	61
1982-83	15761	13426	2234	101
1983-84	15541	11681	3446	214

Small Hydel Stations	2
Village Electrified	724
Kilometrage of H.T Lines and Kilometrage of L.F Lines	3950
Grid Stations	8
Transformers	1071
Consumers	125000
Installed Grid Capacity	86 MVA
Per Capita Availabilty of Electricity	52 KWH

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

ROADS

Road length in Kilometres:

Metalled	1186
Fair Weather	877
TOTAL:	<hr/> 2063 Kms <hr/>

TELEGRAPH

Post Offices	212
Branch Post Offices	810
Telephone Exchange	58
Telephone Connections	5527

WATER

Piped Water Supply

Urban	...	90% House Connections
	...	10% Public Stands
Rural	...	25%

Per Capita Availability of Water

Urban	...	20 GPD
	...	40 GPD (Planned) in Sixth Five Year Plan)

E D U C A T I O N

Name of Institutions	Number of Institutions		
	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	1407	1131	2538
Middle Schools	403	331	734
High Schools	234	101	335
Intermediate Colleges	29	9	38
Degree Colleges	7	2	9
College of Education	1	-	1
University Colleges	4	2	6
Elementary Colleges	4	4	8
Education Extension Centres	1	-	1
Agro-Technical Teachers Training Centres	1	-	1
Maktabs	14	-	14
Mosque Schools	658	-	658
Mohallah Schools	-	20	20
Village Workshops (Boys)	12	-	12
Literacy Centres (Girls)	-	13	13
TOTAL :	2775	1613	4388

HEALTH

Hospitals	10
Hospitals Beds	923
Rural health Centres	12
Basic health Units	257
M.C.H. Centres	17
Specialists	30
Doctors (including 19 on administrative)	126
Dental Surgeons	18
Nurses	55
Lady Health Visitors (L.H.V.)	37
Village Dias	229
E.P.I. Coverage	45%

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

INDUSTRIES

Public

6 Units

Private

166 Units

MINERALS

Gypsum

Fireclay

Coal

Graphite

Bauxite

Limonite

Mica

Soap Stone

Marble

Sand

Ruby

TOURISM

NAME OF PLACES WHERE REST HOUSES,
TOURIST HUTS AND PWD GUEST HOUSES
ARE AVAILABLE

FOREST

TOURIST

PWD

1. MUZAFFARABAD DISTRICT:

Sharda	Muzaffarabad	State Guest House Naural Muzaffarabad
Salkhala	Neelum (NV) 2	Guest House (old) M'abad
Kel	Hut Halmat	Rest House Lohar Gali
Channian (Leepa Valley)	Anglers Hut Subri	Chinari
	Chikar Rest House	Chikar
	Hut Chikar	Authmuqam
	Log Hut	
	Loon Bagla	
	Rest House Leepa	

2. POONCH DISTRICT:

Dhirkot	Rest House Dhirkot	Circuit House Rawalakot
	Hut Dhirkot (3)	Rest House Bagh
	Hut Banjosa	Trarkhal
	Inn Tattapani	Pallandri
	Log Hut Dhirkot	Kahuta

Hajira

Inspection

Hut Mong

Rest House

Sudhangali

(u/construction)

3. MIRPUR DISTRICT:

Mirpur

Angler's

Rest House

Bhimber

Hut Mirpur

Mirpur

Samahni

Bhimber

4. KOTLI DISTRICT:

Kotli

-

Rest House

Sehnsa

Kotli

DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS

1955 TO 1983

(Rs. in Million)

P E R I O D	TOTAL	Average Per Annum
1ST PLAN (1955-60)	10.000	2.000
2ND PLAN (1960-65)	39.420	7.836
3RD PLAN (1965-70)	88.050	17.610
Non Plan Period (1970-78)	611.324	76.415
Fifth Five Year Plan (1978-83) *1444.000		288.800
Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88) 4112.000		-

*Inclusive of the expenditure made directly by Federal Agencies.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDER

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(1983-88)

Total proposed allocation
for the Plan Period

Rs. 4112.000 Million

(Rs. in Million)

YEAR	A.D.P. ALLOCATION	UTILIZATION	Percentage Utilization
1983 - 84	396.300	405.412	102.3%
1984 - 85	450.000	438.888	97.53%
1985 - 86	600.000		

**COMPARATIVE STUDY
OF THE
FIFTH AND SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLANS**

(Rs. in Million)

Name of Sector	Fifth Plan expenditure 1978-83	Sixth Plan allocation 1983-88	Percentage of Total
Agriculture	182.000	310.000	7.5%
Water	7.000	200.000	4.9%
Power	292.000	1000.000	24.3%
Industries and Minerals	68.000	161.000	3.9%
Transport and Communication	411.000	1000.000	24.3%
Physical Planning and Housing	136.000	350.000	8.5%
Education and Training	102.000	543.000	13.2%
Health	111.000	548.000	13.3%
Others	135.000	-	
TOTAL:	*1444.000	4112.000	
		185% increase	

*Inclusive of the expenditure made directly by Federal Agencies.

**A
GLANCE
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THE
BASIC
ECONOMIC
FACTS
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DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMMES**

**A GLANCE THROUGH THE
BASIC ECONOMIC FACTS
AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

GENERAL:

Azad Jammu and Kashmir which lies between Longitude 73° - 75° and Latitude 33° - 36° , with an area of 5134 Sq. miles or 13297 Sq. Kilometers, was liberated by the brave freedom fighters from the yoke of Indian forces in 1947.

The topography is mainly hilly and mountaineous with valleys and stretches of plains. The area is full of natural beauty with thick forest, fast flowing rivers and curly streams. The main rivers are Jhelum, Neelum and Poonch. The climate is sub-tropical highland type with an average yearly rainfall of 150 cm. The elevation ranges from 360 meters in the South to 4500 meters in the North. The snowline in winter is around 1200 meters while in summer it rises to 3300 meters.

According to the census of 1981, the total population is 1.980 million, which is estimated to be over 2.204 million in 1985. Almost 100% of the population is Muslim. 92% of the total population is rural, whereas, 8% is Urban. The density of population is 149 persons per Sq. Kilometer, as against 106 persons per Sq. Kilometer in Pakistan. The literacy ratio is 25.66%.

The total family income was estimated at Rs. 9,721 (in 1981) out of which Rs. 6,902 i.e. 71% was derived from off-farm activities and Rs. 2,819 i.e., 29% from the farms.

The total area under cultivation is around 171402 hectares which is about 13% of the total area. The major crop is Maize followed by Wheat and Rice, while the minor crops include Grams, Pulses, Oil-Seeds and vegetable.

The area under fruit cultivation is about 7,996 hectares. These include Apple, Pears, Appricots, Walnuts, Plums and others.

The area under forest is about 553292 hectares, which is approximately 42% of the total geographical area as compared to 3% in Pakistan. Some of the important species of trees are Deodar, Kail, Fir, Spruce, Cedar and others.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Azad Kashmir has a parliamentary form of Government. The President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is the Head of State, while the Prime Minister supported by a Council of Ministers is the Chief Executive.

Muzaffarabad town is the Capital of the State.

Azad Kashmir is divided into four administrative districts, viz; Muzaffarabad, Poonch, Mirpur and Kotli.

The people's participation is available through the elected institutions of local bodies. There are 180 Union Councils, 12 Town Committees, 30 Markaz Councils and 5 Municipal Committees, with 13 sub-divisions and Tehsil and 1702 Villages.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

It was in early 70's that economic development of the area started in right earnest. Even though the financial resources were very limited, the planners made good efforts in laying down a proper path for the rapid development of the area.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

a. ROADS:

Roads are the only mode of transportation in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The present road length position and its comparison with the position in 1947 is given below:-

YEAR	ROAD LENGTH IN KMS		TOTAL
	Metalled	Fairweather	
1947	100	165	265
1977	430	509	939
1985	1186	877	2063

b. POWER:

At present, the installed Grid capacity is 86 MVA. The transmission lines have been extended to 724 villages (3950 Kilometers) out of 1702 villages and about 1,25,000 consumers have been provided connections. The per capita availability has increased from 2.70 KWH/ year in 1977 to 52 KWH/ year in 1985. At the time of independence power facility was practically non-existent in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Government is laying great emphasis for generating electricity in order to meet the growing domestic as well as Industrial requirements. As such, it has planned to launch a number of small Hydel Stations. So far, two such stations have been completed.

c. PIPED-WATER SUPPLY:

In case of Urban areas, 90% of the population is being provided piped water supply through house connections whereas remaining 10% through public stands. So far, 25% of rural population is being provided water supply. At the time of independence availability of piped water supply was non-existent. In Urban areas, the per capita availability of water is 20 GPD which is planned to be increased to 40 GPD. by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

a. HEALTH FACILITIES:

There are 923 hospital beds available in the area averaging 0.441 per 1000 population. The number of

Doctors is 107 giving an average of 0.054 per 1000 population as compared to the national average of 0.169. The comparison of health facilities in 1947 and present position is tabulated below:

HEALTH FACILITIES	POSITION IN 1947	POSITION IN 1985
Hospital Beds	30	923
Rural health Centres	-	12
Basic health Units	11	257
M.C.H. Centres	-	17
Specialists	-	30
Administrative Doctors	-	19
Doctors	N.A	107
Dental Surgeon	-	18
Nurses	-	55
Lady health Visitors	-	37
Village Dais	-	229
E.P.I. Coverage	-	45%

b. EDUCATION:

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir 92% of boys and 49% girls of the primary age group (5 - 9) are in schools as compared with national average of 80% and 32% respectively. It is planned to effect 100% enrolment for boys at primary level by the end of year, 1985 and for girls by the year 1990 as against the target years of 1987 for boys and 1992 for girls fixed by national education policy.

The number of educational institutions in 1947 and their increase over the years is given in the table below which shows the quantum of progress made in this field in Azad Kashmir. Besides, two Polytechnic Institutes one at Rawalakot and the other at Muzaffarabad have, also, been planned to be opened in the coming years:-

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Name of Institutions	1947			1977			1985		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	250	4	254	988	645	1633	1407	1131	2538
Middle Schools	29	1	30	227	58	285	403	331	734
High Schools	6	-	6	119	17	136	234	101	335
Inter Colleges	1	-	1	16	3	19	29	9	38
Degree Colleges	-	-	-	8	3	11	7	2	9
College of Education	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
University Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Elementary Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Education Extension Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Agrotechincal Teachers Training Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Makrabs	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Mosque Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	658	-	658
Mohallah Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Village Workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Literacy Centre for Adult Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
	286	5	291	1359	726	2085	2775	1613	4388

AIRPORTS:

In order to provide easy and fast means of travel, the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir in collaboration with the Civil Aviation Authority of Pakistan, is constructing two Airports at Muzaffarabad and Rawalakot, which shall, INSHALLAH, be in operation by the end of 1986.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

ALLOCATION:

A provision of Rs. 4112 million has been earmarked for Azad Kashmir in the national Sixth Five Year Plan. The sector-wise allocations for Sixth Five Year Plan are given below:

S.No.	Name of Sector	Allocation
1.	Agriculture	310.000
2.	Water	200.000
3.	Power	1000.000
4.	Industry and Minerals	161.000
5.	Trnsport & Communications	1000.000
6.	Physical Planning & Housing	350.000
7.	Education and Training	543.000
8.	Health	548.000
9.	Others	
	Total:	4112.000

AND THE SECTORAL PRIORITIES

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Transport and Communication and Power Sectors have been given equal top most priority, followed by Health, Education, Agriculture (inclusive of Water sub-sector), Physical Planning and Housing and Industry and Mineral Sectors.

The development of roads, particularly in an area like Azad Kashmir, is the basic necessity and backbone for having all the other developmental activities. Realizing the fact that the development of Agriculture, the distribution of food, the provision of health services; education services and other means of communication in rural areas is dependant on transport facilities; the road development programme claimed higher allocations in the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

Similarly, the supply of electricity not only generates and stimulates the economic growth but also provides comforts to the life and brings changes in the behaviour and attitudes of general public conducive to overall development of the society. Thus, in line with the national policy this sector has also been given top most priority in Azad Kashmir. It is planned to electrify whole of the area by the end of the plan period. The potential for Hydel power generation would be exploited by carrying out feasibility studies for hydel power generation. 16 number of suitable sites have already been identified for this purpose. This would not only augment the electricity supply from the national grid but also generate substantial revenues for the State.

The next higher priority has been given to Health Sector. It is planned to strike a balance between curative and preventive services in the Sixth Five year Plan. On the preventive side, health education programme, programme for eradication of malnutrition and E.P.I. programme would be continued. On the curative side, the policy objective is to provide one basic health unit for each group of 50000 population, one MCH for a population of 50000 and one RHC having 3 Doctors for population of 50000 and over all 60% of the total population would be given health coverage. The E.P.I. facilities would be

available to the entire population of the State in the Sixth Plan. Moreover, the availability of hospital beds would be improved to 1105 persons per bed as against 2290 at present, and one thousand (1000) minimum required as per international standards. Thus, we have planned to increase the hospital beds by 1207 in the Plan period. Besides, 22 Rural Health Centres, 25 Dispensaries, 63 Maternity and Child Centres would be established. Doctors number would be increased by 316 while 34 Specialists, 10 Dental Surgeon, 1052 Nurses 85 LHV, 4500 village Dais and 2003 Community Health Workers would be provided.

The next priority has been assigned to education for meeting the vast requirements for consolidation of existing institutions and for removing disparity between male and female education. Also, detailed programmes are in hand for the universalisation of primary education. It is planned to effect 100 percent enrolment for boys and 86 percent for girls at primary level by the end of the plan period.

In Agriculture Sector, which includes Forestry, Animal Husbandry, the World Bank assisted Hill Farming Development Project, and Water sub-sector; sufficient amount has been provided, keeping in view the development potential and implementation capacity of respective departments. Because of the topography, which is mainly hilly with valleys and plains, the cultivated area is estimated at about 1,71,182 hectares and the cropped area is 2,38,764 hectares. Thus, per capita availability of cropped area is 0.119 hectares as compared to the national average of 0.243 hectares. The strategy for agricultural development during the Sixth Five Year Plan is to increase the per acre yield of available cultivable land by providing agricultural extension services, fertilizers and improved seeds. The diversification of agriculture through development of horticulture, particularly, apple cultivation, vegetable cultivation and potato farming would be given greater emphasis in the plan period.

In Forestry, which is one of the main natural resources of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the strategy is to accelerate watershed management practices through terracing and embankment with a view to contain soil

erosion. The reforestation of blanks would also be continued under this sub-sector to cover the denuded area and thus to increase the forest wealth. The fuel wood plantation on the shamlats in collaboration with the village councils would also be carried out to meet evergrowing fuel wood requirements. It is proposed to cover 66,855 hectares through plantation. In addition, soil conservation practices would be carried out over an area of 58,105 hectares in the plan period. The area under forest nurseries will be increased from 49 hectares to 81 hectares to produce 40 million plants per annum.

In the Animal Husbandry sub-sector the emphasis in the Sixth Five Year Plan would be to improve the quality of livestock by introducing new strains and thus to increase the production without increasing the new number of heads, which is already in excess of the capacity of available land resources. Besides, a major thrust is planned in the field of rural poultry and it is envisaged to double the present poultry population of 10 lakh birds during the plan period. For encouraging dairy farms in private sectors, potential farmers would be identified and credit facilities would be arranged for them from Agricultural Development Bank. Through all these efforts, it is envisaged to raise the present per capita availability of proteins from 8 grams to 15 grams per head by the end of plan period. The yield per animal is very low in Azad Jammu and Kashmir as compared to the other parts of the country due to poor health and malnutrition. Thus it is planned to produce improved varieties of fodder and also to provide health coverage to 80% of animal population to improve their health and thus increase yield.

Under the Water Sector, small irrigation channels in the hilly and rural areas already in existence would be improved and maintained and more would be added under the rural development programme. The irrigation scheme for Kheri area, currently in hand would be completed which would provide irrigation facilities to 3,919 hectares of land. The provisions of irrigation facilities for Andhral and Chak-Sawari areas in District Mirpur and Mandole area in District Poonch, Sarsawa in Kotli District and Garhi Dopatta in Muzaffarabad District are planned in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The total area would be 20234 hectares.

The Physical Planning and Housing Sector has claimed the next place after Agriculture in priority. In order to remove the inadequacies of office and residential accommodation and also to provide drinking water supply to district and tehsil headquarters and other townships, planned efforts are being made. The Government had laid great emphasis for the supply of drinking water for covering the whole of Azad Kashmir.

In the Industrial Sector, the role of the Government would be confined to promotional activities. The main strategy would be to give institutional support and provide necessary infrastructure for growth of industries in the private sector. The setting up of industrial estates and establishment of skill development training centres by the Industries Department are major activities envisaged in the plan period. It is planned to establish 3 more small Industrial Estates, thereby increasing the existing number from 2 to 5. The Azad Kashmir Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation which is responsible for establishment of medium size industries will confine its activities only to those fields where private investment is shy. Its policy would be to dis-invest the units already established and to set up new industries based on locally available raw material such as, establishment of graphite processing plant, establishment of forest based industries, establishment of mini-cement plants and setting up of cold scold storage and fruit preservationn plants. The exploration and exploitation of minerals would also be continued with renewed vigour in collaboration with PMIDC and GSP to strengthen the revenue generating base of state. An investment schedule of Rs. 1459.000 million has also been proposed for the private investors during the plan period.

The Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, within the given resources and keeping in view the aspirations of the people, is taking all necessary measures in a carefully planned manner, to augment the development activities within the shortest possible time in order to meet the challenges of time

Finally, the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is, also, grateful to the Government of Pakistan in providing funds liberally for the development programme of this area.

FLAG

The state Flag which extends to the whole of Azad Jammu and Kashmir territory and applies to all the State subjects of Jammu and Kashmir wherever they may be, is the symbol of freedom movement of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

It shall continue to be used till the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan.

SCHEDULE

- a) Three fourth green background and the crescent star represent concept of Islam and Muslim population in the State;
- b) One fourth orange (Gold) colour represents the minoraties of the State of jammu & Kashmir.
- c) Four white stripes represent the rivers of the State.

